

LARGE UNION MEETING AT GENEVA.

The Hon. Alfred Ely Renominated for Congress.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
BROOKPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

The Hon. Alfred Ely is renominated for Congress from this District.
JEREMY CLARK,
Secretary of Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ROCKPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

Linden Hall was filled here to-night to listen to stirring addresses from Col. Hamilton and David Dudley Field. Col. Hamilton gave a most thrilling account of his connection with the rebellion, and showed that the motives of its leaders were to crush the spirit of liberty on this continent. Had the people of the South known the intentions of their leaders, they would never have submitted to their dictation. It was the duty of the North to come up manfully and eagerly to the support of the President in his policy.

Mr. Field, however, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Gen. Wadsworth and Mr. Seymour are the two candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people of New-York. The former was nominated by a Union Convention—the latter by a Democratic Convention; the former has been actually engaged in the cause for the overthrow of the rebellion ever since it was begun—the latter has not been engaged in it at all; the former supports the Administration—the latter opposes it;

the former is ever urging a more earnest and vigorous conduct of the war—the latter is ever urging a more careful and vigorous conduct of the opposition; the former believes that the war will end when the Union forces are used with skill and determined purpose—the latter believes that it will only end when both parties are exhausted; the former believes that justice is all on the side of the loyal States, and that victory should always follow justice—the latter believes it better that the victories should not all be on one side; the former is for enforcing the President's Proclamation of Emancipation—the latter is for defeating it; the former is for suppressing the rebellion—the latter for compounding with it.

These considerations are themselves sufficient to determine the choice of every loyal elector. But they are not all. The election is to have a significance far beyond the choice between the candidates. It is a solemn expression of the opinion of the people respecting public officials in this the most dreadful emergency which has ever overtaken us, and that expression will have immense influence upon the future of the rebellion.

Let us, then, look at the question in its broadest aspect. Let us see on which side of this contest are the best influences for the permanent union, power, honor, and prosperity of this vast country. And in doing so, we will assure that the success of the Government in overthrowing the rebellion is essential to the union, power, honor, and prosperity which we expect. If there be any who believe that the success of this treason will be beneficial to the country, or will not be disastrous, and nearly fatal, I will not attempt to reason with him. I do not think there can be any such person in this audience, and if there be, I must leave to another person or another time the argument by which it can be shown that a rebellion so calculated, so wicked, so fatal to religion, to government, and to justice, to peace and good order of society in general has never before occurred on so large a scale and with force so great.

For my present purpose, I will assume therefore, that the overthrow of the rebellion is the first need of the country, and the first wish of all true men, and my inquiry will be limited to this. On which side of this contest are the best influences for the overthrow of the rebellion?

It is first from my purpose, as it is from my habit, to indulge in vituperation. In speaking of Mr. Seymour and his supporters, I mean to say nothing so socially offensive, and if I should do so, it will be unintentional. Now will I say that the majority of those who vote for him are in heart disloyal. God forbid that there should be half a hundred thousand disloyal men and women in the Empire State, all told.

But I do believe that many of their managers and leaders are disloyal, and that the drift of their party is in a disloyal direction. Mr. Stephen, the Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, said, in a speech made just before his fall, that he could count upon the fingers of his two hands the number of those who had contended and produced the rebellion. If this were so, ten men are quite sufficient to draw seven millions into the main fugitives and exiles of treason. Through what secret arts, along what devious ways, by what means imperceptible or imperceptible, this little knot of conspirators led millions from attachment to loyalty, from irritation to complaint, from complaint to violence, and from violence to madness and inexcusably base, is written in the dark and bloody history of this slaveholders' rebellion. It becomes us, then, to consider who are these managers and leaders, and what are their designs. Their secret motives are of course hidden from our sight. But we may judge them partly by their professions, partly by their acts, and partly by their associations. These, then, let us proceed to consider.

First, what do they profess? I take, for answer the resolutions of their State Convention, the speech of Mr. Seymour at that convention, and of Mr. John Van Buren at the late meeting in New-York.

The resolutions contain not one word in condemnation of the rebellion. They neither declare it to have been unjust or blameworthy, nor necessary to be suppressed, and the only complaints they utter are against the Administration. They assume to represent the Democracy of New-York and nobody else, for they thus begin: "Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, waiving," &c., "hereby declare."

The speech of Mr. Seymour, at the time of his nomination was long, labored and disengaging, and very remarkable for what it omitted than for what it said. It is filled with the most violent abuse of the Republican party, which, with a disregard of facts of which Mr. Seymour should be ashamed, it accuses as the author of the war. Insultingly alluding to us—to you—he asks: "Who deceived you? Who, by false teachings, instilled contempt and hate into the minds of our people? Who stained our land with blood? Who caused rain and distress? All these things are within your knowledge. Are these authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities?" Resounding these sentences from that flagitious speech, let me in turn ask a few questions. Is the man who could utter these sentences fit to be placed at the head of the Government of New-York? Can you expect candor or justice from one who thus perverts the clearest facts of our recent history? Is that man fit to be clothed with the executive power of three millions of people, and to be "Commander-in-chief of the Military and Naval forces of the State," who, in July, 1862, dare to say to a party Convention, that the Republican party, that party which elected the President, and which counts in its ranks not only the President, but all the heads of departments save one, the majority of both houses of Congress, the Governors and Legislators of nearly all the loyal States, and a majority of their people, has "stained our land with blood"? Did the Republicans lay siege to Fort Sumter, and deluge it with shot and shell? Did the Republican Administration or the loyal States do anything after that but repel force by force, and vindicate the authority of the Union thus insulted and defied?

The speech of Mr. John Van Buren at the late ratification meeting in New-York is still more significant. He says, with a little circumspection, but in very plain terms, that he would surrender to the South by letting them go, if after a certain time they persisted in going.

Let us now from the professions to the acts of these men. They are the same who had control of the Government up to the 4th of March, 1861. It was during this time that the rebellion began and became strong, and it was the fault of the Democratic party that it became so. We might even go back to the Charleston Convention of 1860, and show that the leaders of this party brought about the election of Mr. Lincoln for the very purpose of affording a pretext for the rebellion. If Mr. Buchanan had done his duty the treason could have been strangled in its cradle. The last Congress which sat in this time refused to provide the means of the public defense for the very purpose of leaving the country defenseless before the treason which was maturing, and the modest claim of this party now is that it may be restored to the power which it thus abused, in order that it may suppress the treason which it promoted.

Look, lastly, at Mr. Seymour's associates in their attempt to get possession of the Government of New-York. We have not time to go through the list of names, but we will take for example Fernando Wood, Isham Ryders, and the liquor-dealers. To surrender the Government to such men would be the last disgrace of the great and proud State of New-York. Such a calamity is, however, not in store for us, as I devoutly trust. Our people can discern between the true and the false, the loyal and disloyal, and the vote of November will pronounce their judgment.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

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DIED.

ADAIR—On Sunday, Oct. 19, Mrs. Margaret Adair, in the 26th year of her age.

BERRY—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, David A. Berry, son of the late Abraham H. Berry, in the 30th year of his age.

CLARK—The wife and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the late Rev. John Clark, of the Second D. Church at 10 o'clock on Friday the 24th instant, without funeral service. Care is given to the burial of the remains.

BUTLER—At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 23, John J. KANE, aged 25 years.

CARLSON—At Rockland, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Carlson, aged 30 years.

COOPER—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Cooper, aged 25 years.

DODGE—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Dodge, aged 25 years.

EDWARDS—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Edwards, aged 25 years.

FRANCIS—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Francis, aged 25 years.

GARDNER—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Gardner, aged 25 years.

HARRIS—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Harris, aged 25 years.

HORN—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Horn, aged 25 years.

KELLY—At New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, Dr. George Kelly, aged 25 years.

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